

Lincoln p. 859. p. 875.
"Birth of a Nation" p. 854.

The Outlook

Published Weekly

WITH ILLUSTRATIONS

BUSINESS PHASES OF PROGRESS—
MICHIGAN AND MINNESOTA, BY
FREDERICK M. DAVENPORT. **THE**
WAR BOOK OF THE GERMAN GEN-
ERAL STAFF, BY E. H. BIERSTADT.
THE ONE-ARMED MAN FINDS
A JOB, BY BEATRICE DENISON

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14, 1915

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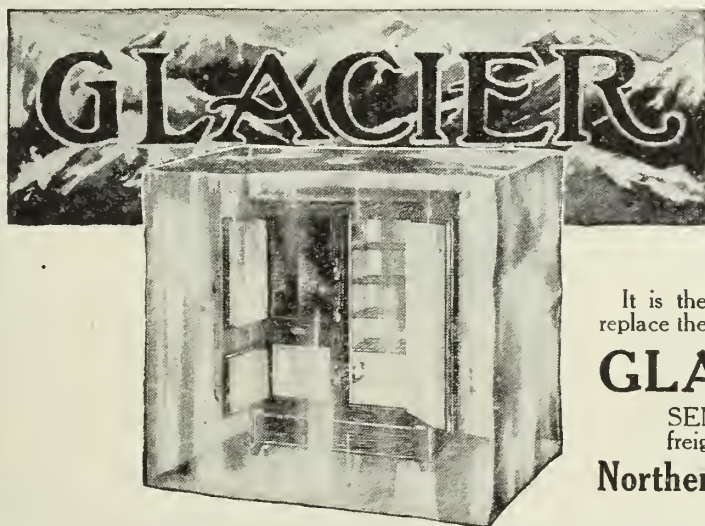
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HOUSEHOLD EFFICIENCY

Why will a woman pay \$50 for a new gown or \$20 for a new hat and yet be content with a filthy and unsanitary refrigerator—a refrigerator with a painted lining which endangers the health of the whole family?

Men spend thousands of dollars for efficiency in their offices or shops, yet the very thing upon which *their* efficiency depends—pure food and a place to keep it pure—is overlooked and neglected.

WOMEN ARE TO BLAME!

It is the duty of every woman to investigate the condition of her refrigerator, and replace the unsanitary, grease-collecting ones with the beautiful new

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SEND FOR CATALOGUE. 60 styles from \$15 up. We prepay freight as far as Ohio or Mississippi Rivers. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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traditions that Americans repudiate this doctrine promulgated by Germany, but because it is stupid and unintelligent. Even in war human beings remain human beings. No man, whatever he may profess, can by any possibility escape the moral law. To put it on no higher grounds, it is biologically impossible. Every psychologist recognizes the fact that the formation of habits is a process that is recorded in the tissues of the brain, and the moral law has by this habit-forming process been engraved upon the brains of men in ineradicable characters. To say that war repeals the moral law is to say something unscientific. All the philosophy of the German military writers and their defenders in the chairs of the universities cannot obscure this scientific truth which is known and recognized by the ordinary man.

We in America may be called upon to sacrifice more than one American life to German "military necessity," but we are not going to sacrifice to German "military necessity" the records of chivalry and honor of such leaders in war as Washington and Lee and Lincoln.

FIFTY YEARS AFTER

At the end of fifty years we are still far from a final estimate of the service of Lincoln to his country and to humanity. We are still too near the mountain to see clearly its mass and height; we can see, however, to recall Carlyle, that as it climbed heavenward it carried half a continent upward. Lincoln's greatness was not solitary, like Fuji; it was neighborly, like the peaks of the Rockies, which rise from a wide table-land.

The very simplicity of Lincoln's ascent from the obscurity and poverty of the old frontier baffles and confuses the students of his career. The usual keys to greatness are all missing: fortunate birth, education, influential friends, charm of personality. Never did a plainer man, of barer surroundings and more unpromising outlook, arrive at greatness. The ruggedness of figure and attitude which Mr. Borglum has reproduced with uncompromising fidelity in the striking statue which *The Outlook* reproduces this week, and which is characteristic of the other great statue of Lincoln, from the hand of Saint-Gaudens, in Chicago, symbolizes the conditions from which Lincoln came. He was the plainest of plain people; born in a frontier cabin, with only a year of school, at

work from childhood in a remote country community, poor, of great frame and strength, but of a melancholy temperament; a boy born to hard work, neglected by fortune, unaided by those circumstances which often help able and ambitious men.

Lincoln took his country at its worst, so far as material conditions were concerned, and left it at its best; he was the child of its immense spiritual good fortune: freedom of career, confidence in the value of life, faith in humanity, boundless hope and courage. He served his country greatly; she also served him mightily. She held the door of life wide to him; and he became, like Heine, a "soldier in the war for the liberation of humanity."

She helped him at every stage because her spirit was in him; the hopefulness and helpfulness of the pioneer, who is of necessity, and later by education and conviction, a neighbor. Lincoln was neighbor to the whole country; and if he were living to-day he would be neighbor to the whole world. As he passed from one community to another his knowledge widened with the horizons, and his sympathy went hand in hand with his knowledge. His life expanded as he entered more and more into the life of the country. Beginning in the isolation of the frontiersman's cabin, he became the boy of the farming community, of the country store, of the village, of the Court circuit, of the county, of the Congressional district, of the State, of the section, and finally of the Nation. Webster had laid broad and deep the historic necessity of the National organization; he defined the unescapable logic of events and made the mind of the country ready for the creation of the Federal unity which modern conditions have made inevitable. But Lincoln was the first statesman to personify and apply the National idea. Surrounded by men of ability bred to the sectional point of view, he emerged from his generation. Born in the South, bred in the North, his mind had the openness of the West. He was the head of a divided family, not the ruler of a shattered State. He never for a moment accepted a North and a South; he always thought in National terms of the United States.

He rose above sectionalism, partisanship, and hatred as a mountain rises above mist and fog. Few men of his time saw the dimensions of his nature, its height of purpose, its breadth of vision, its depths of compassion,

sympathy, tenderness. They were Northerners or Southerners; he was a man of the Nation.

And at the end he had the happy fortune to die for his country. The hour of his victory was also the hour of his release. Then and there began that revelation of his spirit which has ended all misconceptions, and clothed his rugged figure with the majesty of a great soul greatly tried and greatly victorious. In the vision of that noble soul which passed before the country ancient animosities were forgotten; hatred and rancor could not live in the light which streamed from the American who climbed the great altar stairs to die in order that a nation might be born. For the nation has not been reunited; in the feeling of the people it did not exist until Lincoln died for it. It is his monument, as he is the evidence of its right to be a leader in a world rent asunder by the bitterness of narrow ideas, and by that anguish of spirit which is the fruit of selfish seeking of the things that are ours with no care for our neighbors.

ARMS AND ADVERTISEMENTS

Recently there has appeared in a great many newspapers a full-page advertisement called "An Appeal to the American People" and signed by the editors and publishers of a very long list of newspapers printed in foreign languages but issued within the United States. The burden of this appeal is as follows:

As a result of receiving hundreds of thousands of letters, cables, and messages through various sources containing heartbroken appeals, prayers, and pleas from the people of our mother countries, we, the undersigned editors and publishers, have concluded to place this appeal before the great American people on behalf of our readers. . . .

We appeal to the American people, to the high-minded and courageous American press, and to the American manufacturer of powder, shrapnel, and cartridges, and we appeal to the workmen engaged in the plants devoted to the manufacture of ammunition for use by the nations at war, to immediately cease making powder, shrapnel, and cartridges destined to destroy our brothers, widow our sisters and mothers and orphan their children as well as destroy forever the priceless possessions handed down by our ancestors. . . .

The honor of the American people, the integ-

rity of the Nation, the standing of our manufacturers, and the patriotism and manhood of our workmen demand that the entire world be shown, once and forever, that money soaked with the blood of humanity cannot purchase these qualities. . . .

Our participation must stop now, and then our influence for justice and righteousness *can help end the war.*

A large proportion of those signing this appeal represent Italian newspapers. On the list of signatures there are over a hundred such men. Jewish papers come next in number, with more than forty names. Polish papers are represented by nearly as many signatures. Swedish, Slavic, and Hungarian editors and publishers rank next. It is significant of the diversity of our population, if of nothing else, that on this list are the names of men connected with the publication of newspapers in Ruthenian, Greek, Arabic, Syrian, French, Dutch, Portuguese, Spanish, Finnish, Russian, Japanese, Chinese, Croatian, Rumanian, Servian, Lettish, Bohemian, Flemish, Bulgarian, and Danish. The newspapers which in the past have come out most strongly for an embargo on arms have been those published in Germany. It is worthy of notice, perhaps, that not one of these is on this list.

The Outlook has already stated its opinion on the proposal to prevent the shipment of arms and ammunition from this country by a Governmental embargo. It seems to us that under the present circumstances such an embargo would mean not only the violation of our rights but of our duties as a neutral Nation. The nation which has protested most strongly in spirit if not in form against the course taken by the United States has pursued such a course itself without exception in the past. Germany supplied Russia with arms and ammunition during her war with Japan. The occasion which finally precipitated the attack on Vera Cruz was the attempt to land at that port a steamer-load of German arms.

It is in the name of a higher morality, not of international law, however, that this present appeal is made. We are asked on moral grounds to establish a new precedent, not to maintain an old one. Is this appeal, disregarding the question of partisanship, entirely sentimental or is it based on fundamental standards of righteousness?

The answer is clear. To prevent the shipment of arms from a neutral country to a

Current Events Pictorially Treated



FROM THE STATUE BY GUTZON BORGLUM, IN THE ESSEX COUNTY COURT-HOUSE, NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

“WITH MALICE TOWARD NONE, WITH CHARITY FOR ALL”

Fifty years ago, April 15, 1865, President Lincoln died. To the influence of his words quoted above and his spirit of forgiveness and brotherly sympathy toward all his fellow-Americans is probably due in great measure the fact that a half-century after his death America is united as never before. During his lifetime there were those who doubted his wisdom and discredited his statesmanship; at the present time he is universally regarded as one of the world's greatest and wisest men

